

FUTURE HELIX UPGRADES

J. JOHNSTONE

- AREAS OF ANCTICIPATED HELIX IMPROVEMENT
 - INJECTION
 - RAMP & LOW- β SQUEEZE
 - COLLISIONS
- SUMMARY

Improvements to the Helix

Helix improvements are being actively pursued at all stages of the Collider cycle:

- Injection : At 150 GeV beam separation is aperture limited. Expanded sub-sets of separators are continually being refined to smooth the helix, without increasing maximum beam excursions.¹
- Acceleration Ramp & Low - β Squeeze : The full complement of separators can be employed to improve separation during the ramp and to smoothly transform from the injection to collision helix.
- Collisions : Possibilities for increasing beam-beam separation include additional arc separators, longer separators & the introduction of a crossing angle, which primarily affects the 1st parasitic crossings each side of the IP's.

Acceleration Ramp

The rms beam extent in terms of the 95% emittance ϵ_{95} , and momentum spread δ_{95} is²:

$$\sigma(E) = \sqrt{\frac{\beta\epsilon_{95}}{6\gamma} + \left(\frac{\eta\delta_{95}(E)}{2}\right)^2}$$

¹ Consult the complementary talk by Y. Alexahin.

² All subsequent calculations assume $\epsilon_{95} = 20\pi \mu\text{m}$ (normalized), and momentum spread $\delta_{95} = 14.E-4$ (at 150 GeV).

- The betatron component shrinks only as quickly as $E^{-0.5}$, and the synchrotron contribution decreases as $E^{-0.75}$.
- The separator kick decreases faster, as $1/E$, so the injection helix solution can not scale beyond ~ 400 GeV, at which point the separators reach their maximum gradients (assumed to be 40 kV/cm in these calculations). From 400 GeV \rightarrow flattop the beam separation steadily decreases.

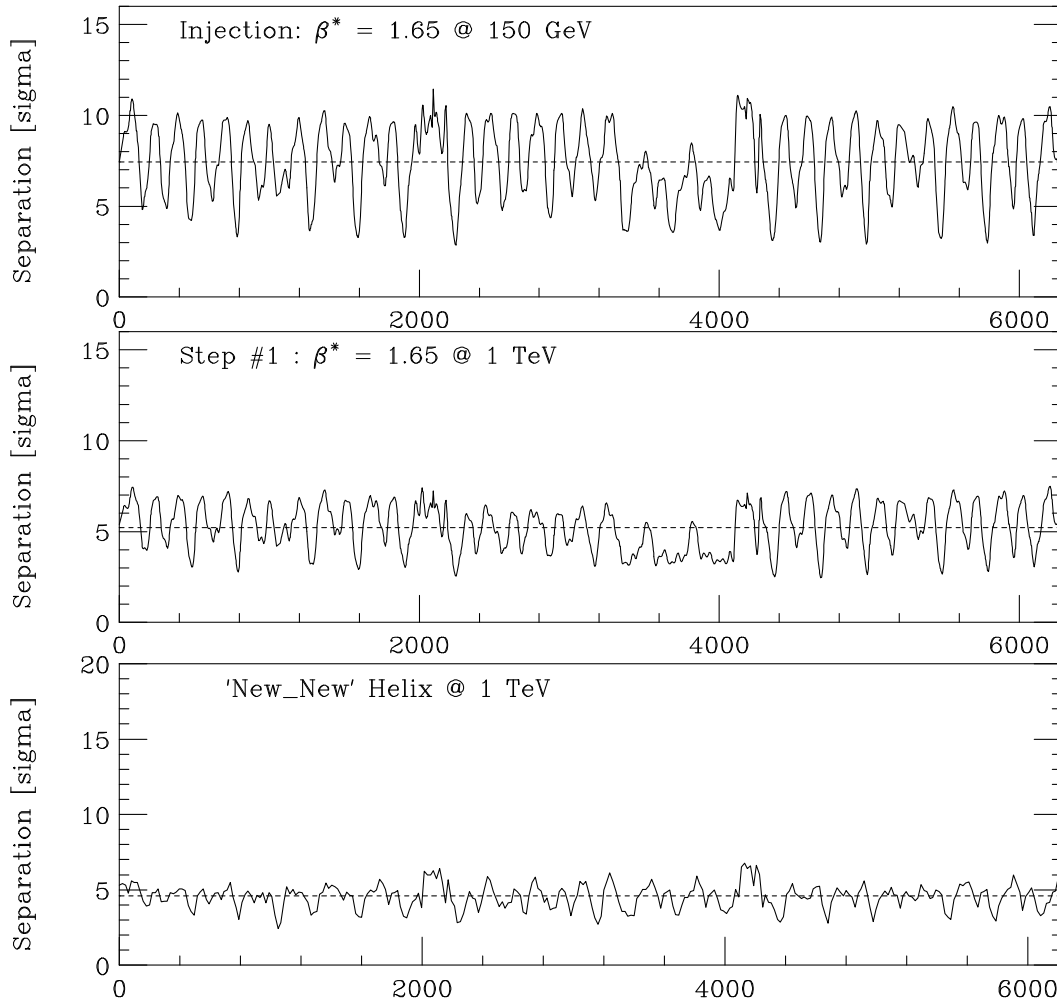


Fig.1 . Yuri's proposed 5 σ injection helix (top & middle). The average beam separation drops by $\sim 33\%$ from $\langle \sigma_s \rangle = 7.5$ at 150 GeV injection to $\langle \sigma_s \rangle = 5.0$ at 1 TeV as the separators lose their punch during the second half of the ramp. The initial Run II helix is shown for comparison (bottom).

Low - β Squeeze

- Transition from injection to collision helices is difficult to perform smoothly. At injection the B17 (horizontal) polarity is determined by the required pbar horizontal position at the F0 Lambertson. At collision B17 must have the opposite polarity to produce the desired pbar orbit at the D0 roman pots. As the B17 voltage goes through zero there is a tendency for the beam separation to collapse horizontally.

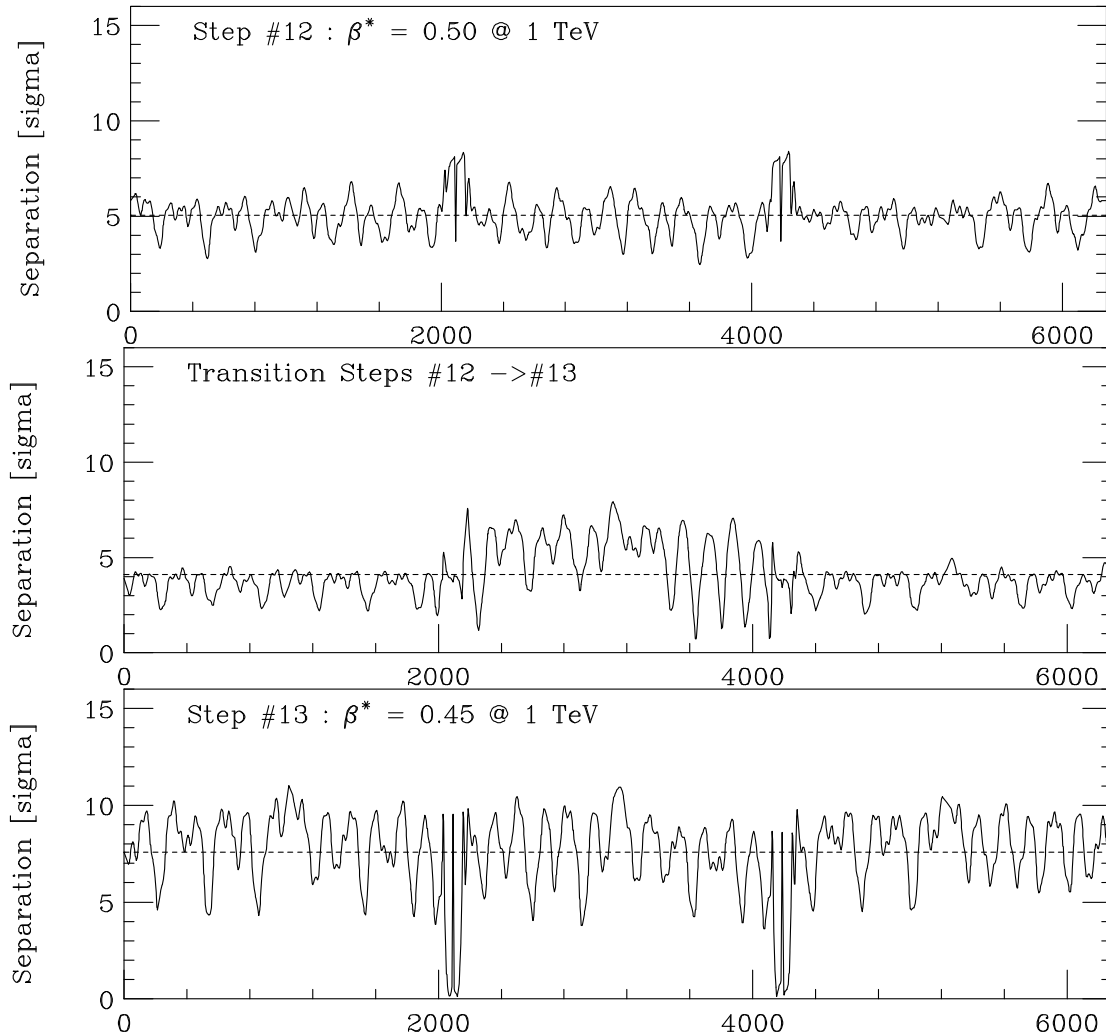


Fig. 2. Collapse of beam separation in the *baseline* Run II transition from injection to collision helices. Average separation is $\langle\sigma_s\rangle = 3.8$, several locations have $\sigma_s \sim 1$ and, at worst, separation is only $\sigma_{\min} = 0.68$.

- One challenge is to construct a separator solution that matches to the optimum 150 GeV helix but improves separation on the ramp, but which also transforms smoothly to the collision helix. One preliminary gradient solution being explored uses all 12 separator sets:

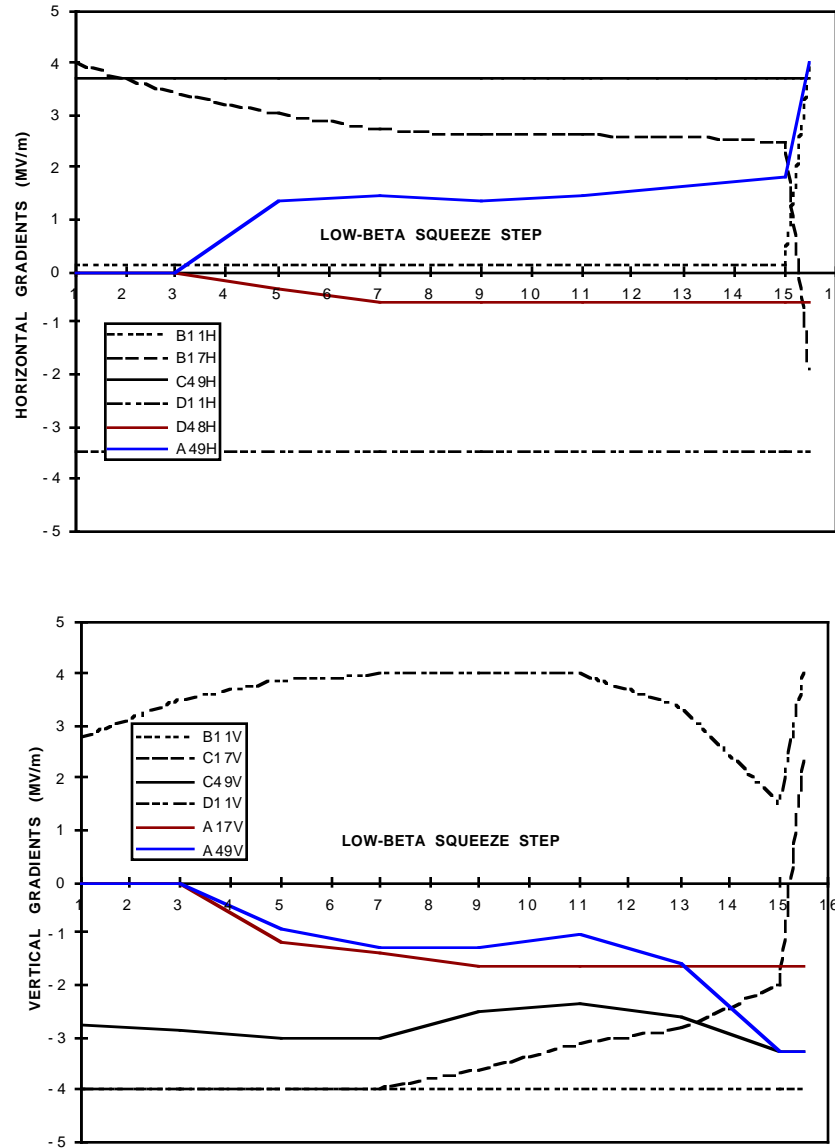


Fig. 3. Evolution of the prototype separator gradients from Step 1 @ 1 TeV through to collisions.

- Implementation at injection would require building additional polarity reversing switches for proton tuning of the pbar orbit.

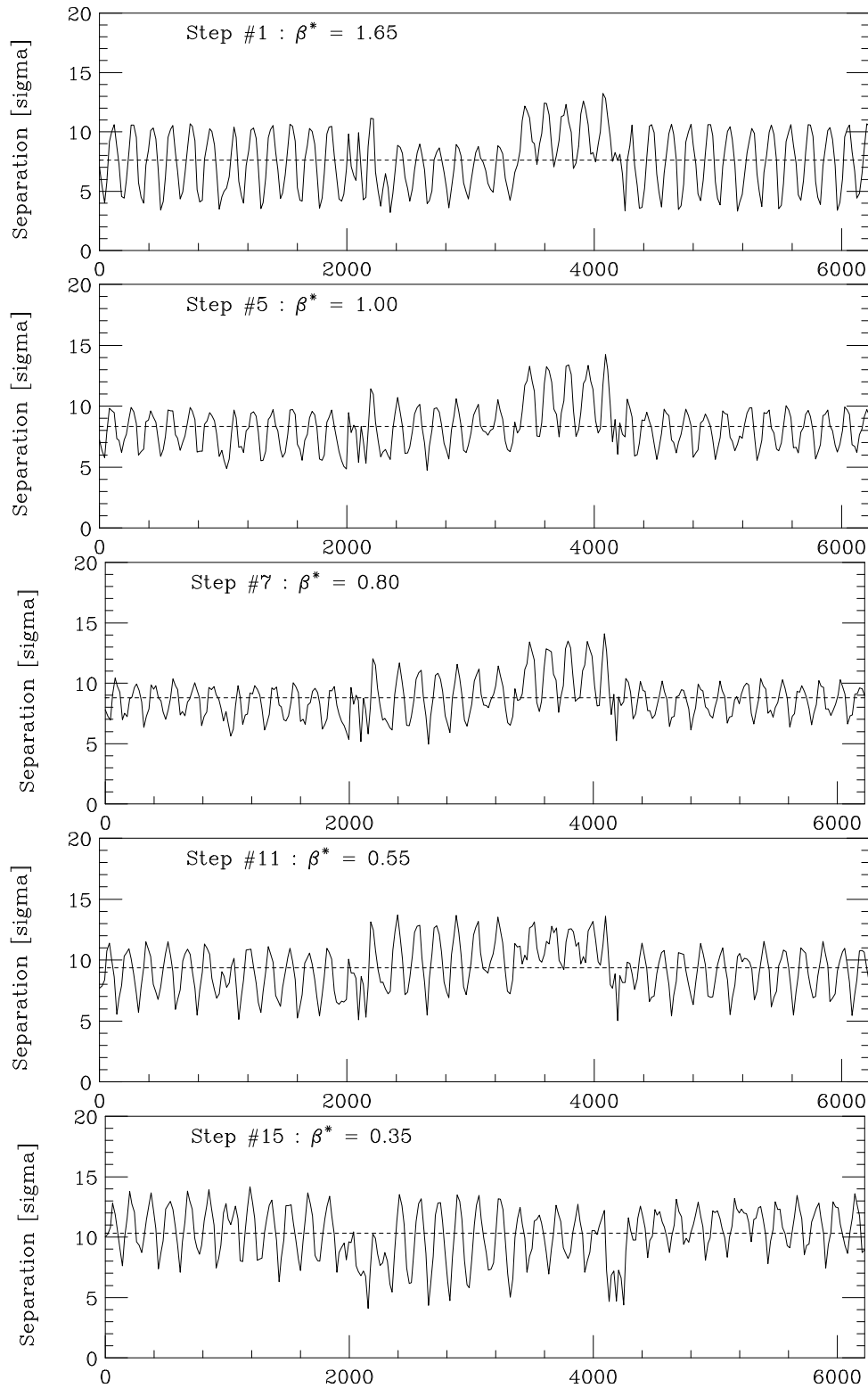


Fig. 4. Samples of the steps in the transition from injection helix (top) to collision helix at Step #15 (bottom, $\beta^* = 0.35$ but prior collisions).

- During the separator ramp in which B17 & C17 change polarity to bring the beams into collision at $\beta^* = 0.35\text{m}$, beam separation remains well behaved throughout the arcs.

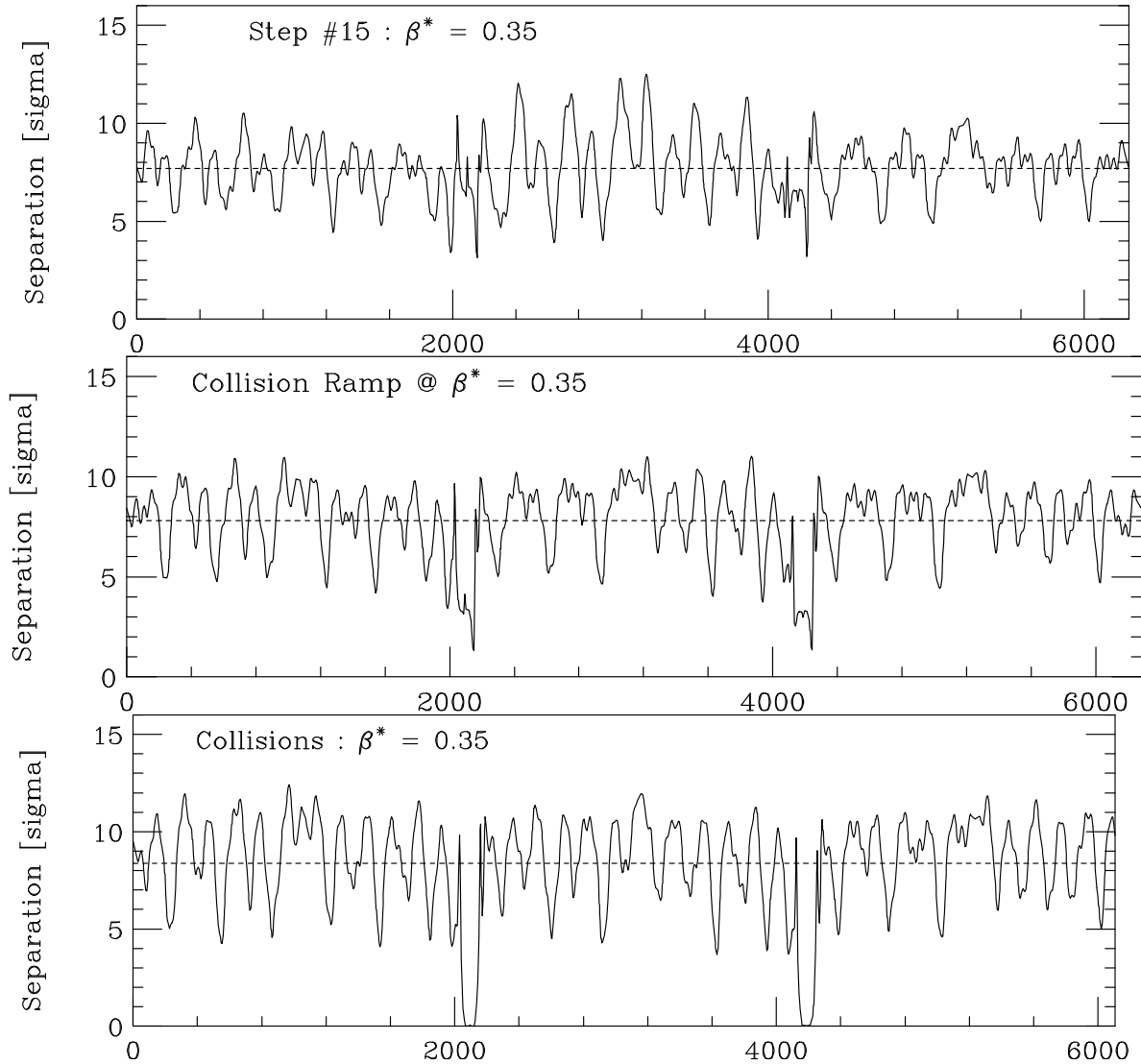


Fig. 5. Bringing the beams into collision at Step #15 ($\beta^* = 0.35\text{m}$). Separated beams (top), halfway through the final separator ramp (middle), and collisions (bottom).

Collisions

- Beam-Beam separation is not aperture limited.
- The average ring-wide separations of $\langle\sigma_s\rangle = 8.2$ and $\langle r_s\rangle = 4.3$ mm are essentially equivalent to Run I. The exceptions are the first near-miss points 59m each side of the IP's. Tracking indicates these 4 points are responsible for nearly all the odd-order resonance driving terms.

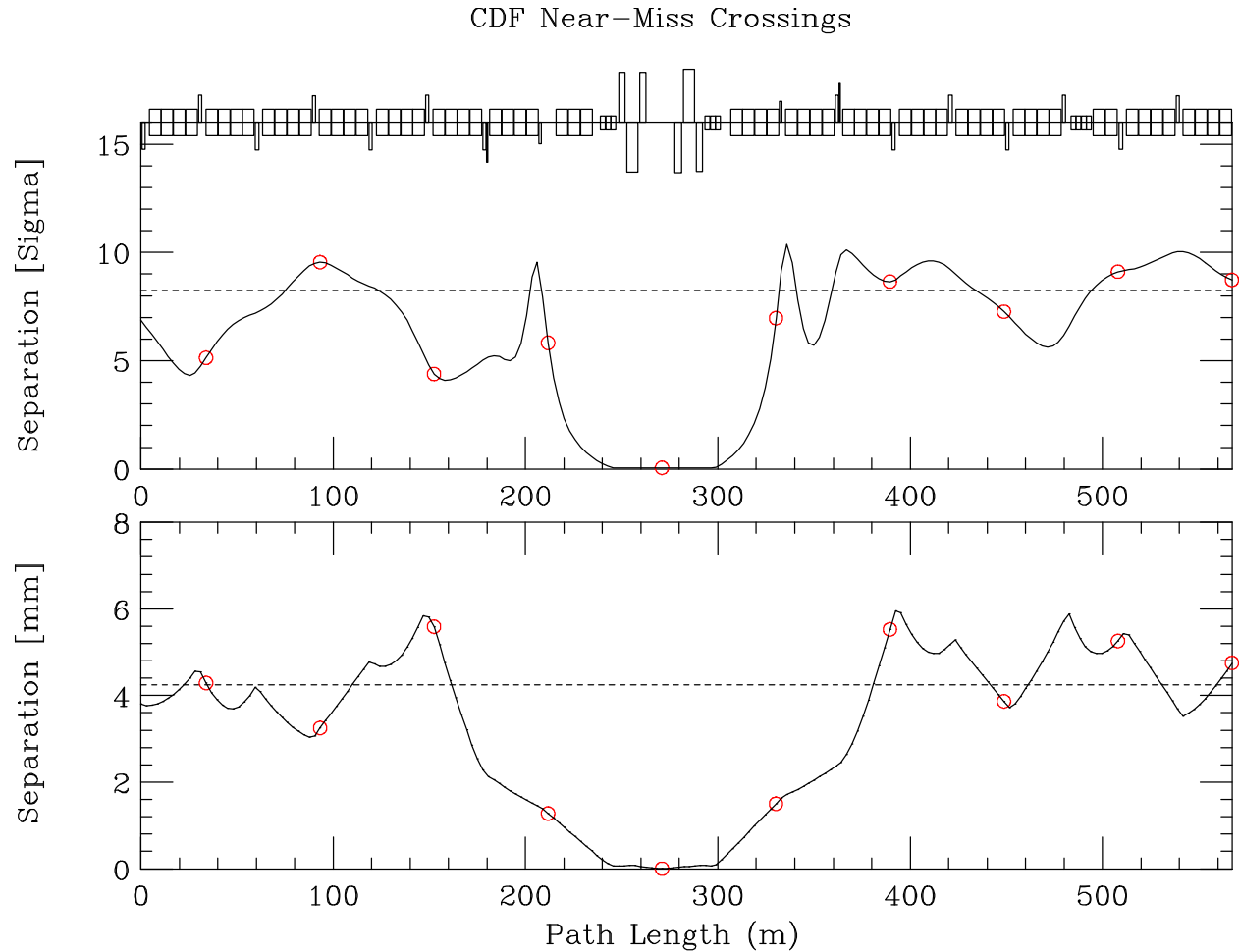


Fig. 6. Bunch separation (circles) in the vicinity of B0.

1st NM	Proton Helix							B-B Separation	
	x mm	x' mr	βx m	ηx m	y mm	y' mr	βy m	Sep'n σ	Sep'n mm
A48	0.305	-0.010	146.6	0.15	-0.558	0.017	11.63	5.92	1.27
B0 IP	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.0
B12	0.682	0.021	11.16	0.38	0.305	0.010	153.2	6.97	1.49
C48	0.273	-0.009	148.0	-0.23	0.552	-0.017	11.67	5.83	1.23
D0 IP	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.0
D12	-0.582	-0.018	11.11	0.44	0.301	0.010	151.5	5.87	1.31

Table 1. Separation of the p-pbar bunches at the first near-miss points around B0 and D0. Average separations at the 4 locations are just $\langle \sigma_s \rangle = 6.15$ and $\langle r_s \rangle = 1.33$ mm.

- Paths available for improved beam separation:
 - increased separator voltages;
 - crossing angles at the IP's, and;
 - additional and/or stronger separators.
- Increased Voltages: Currently separator voltages are kept to ~ 106 kV maximum. They are conditioned to run at 130 kV, so a modest $\sim 10\%$ increase should be reasonable, increasing beam separation by a uniform 10% throughout the ring.

- Crossing Angles: A crossing angle impacts predominantly just the first near-miss locations. Further away from the IP's the beam separation is quickly dominated by the arc separation bumps.
- Instantaneous luminosity can be expressed as:

$$L = \frac{f \cdot N_1 N_2}{4\pi \cdot \sigma_t^{*2}} \cdot F\left(\beta^*, \theta_{1/2}\right)$$

F contains the hour-glass effect and crossing angle information.

- Since a crossing angle shortens the luminous region, impacting luminosity, there is a strong incentive to keep the angle as small as possible. A total half-crossing angle of $\theta_{1/2} = 50\mu r$ (chosen somewhat arbitrarily) creates an additional 22% separation at the first near-miss spots, while inflicting a fairly modest 7% reduction in luminosity:

1st NM	Proton Helix							B-B Separation	
	x mm	x' mr	βx m	ηx m	y mm	y' mr	βy m	Sep'n σ	Sep'n mm
A48	0.552	0.002	148.4	0.16	-0.629	0.008	11.61	6.77	1.67
B0 IP	0.0	-0.035	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.035	0.35	0.0	0.0
B12	0.624	0.029	11.16	0.38	0.555	-0.001	153.2	6.53	1.67
C48	0.530	0.002	147.8	-0.23	0.473	-0.025	11.66	5.19	1.42
D0 IP	0.0	-0.035	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.035	0.35	0.0	0.0
D12	-0.653	-0.009	11.12	0.44	0.548	-0.001	151.8	6.70	1.70

Table 2. Improved bunch separation at the near-miss points at B0 and D0. With $\theta_{1/2} = 50 \mu r$ average separations at the 4 locations are $\langle \sigma_s \rangle = 6.30$ and $\langle r_s \rangle = 1.62$ mm – an enhancement of 22%.

- Additional Separators: The Tevatron currently has 4 spare modules, and another 4 are under construction. As many as 6 of these will become available for installation in the arcs.
- Tevatron free space is sparse. Magnets completely fill the space between the 17 & 48 locations, the 17 & 48 straights are usually occupied, too, and the long straights are also largely spoken for. This does not leave a lot of flexibility in the choice of new separator locations.

Available Tevatron Straight Sections			
Site	Space (in)	# ES Modules	Comments
A0	257	2	Spaces are between each of the abort kickers & abort blocks. Suitable for horizontal separators.
	349	3	
A17	(309)	(2)	Requires moving some or all of the BPM's and Schottky detectors.
B48	347	3	
C0	336	2	This space will eventually be re-claimed by BTeV.
	420	3	
D17	275	2	
E0	397	3	

Table 3. Tevatron space that is, or can be made, available for additional separator installation without major surgery ³.

³ Provided by Gerry Annala.

- One possible new configuration adds separators to the A0, B48, D17, A17 straights & relocates the D48 horizontal separator. The result is a total of 6 additional arc separators. The solution is optimized to provide the greatest gains in separation in the long arcs.
- The additional modules increase separation at the 70 crossing points by 20% on average. The impact on the 4 nearest-miss points is only ~half this amount because of their close proximity to the IP's.
- Ideally, additional separators would be used to smooth the arc helix – improving small separations while decreasing the maximum beam excursions. This is difficult to achieve satisfactorily in practice due to the paucity of available sites.

Separator Gradients (kV/cm)					
Horizontal			Vertical		
A49	1	40.000	A49	2	-40.000
B11	2	40.000	B11	1	40.000
B17	4	-19.042			
			B48	2	20.919
			C17	4	-27.906
C49	1	37.070	C49	2	40.000
D11	2	-40.000	D11	1	40.000
			D17	2	-34.381
A0U	1	5.897			
A17	1	-20.857	A17	1	-30.912

Table 4. Improved separator configuration using 6 additional arc modules.

- Longer IR Separators: The Run II IR optics are different than those of Run I, and the Q1 quadrupoles (located between the outboard end of the A4, B1, C4, D1 separators & the arc dipoles) are unnecessary.
- Removing the Q1 magnets frees ~73" of space. Replacing the accompanying P spool with a shorter H spool yields an additional ~6". The 3 separator modules each side of the IP's could be extended by 24" beyond their existing ~101 length, with a corresponding increase in kick per given voltage.
- New separators need to be installed at both B0 & D0 to be useful.

LONGER SEPARATORS AT D0 WOULD REQUIRE THE EXPERIMENT
TO RELINQUISH IT'S ROMAN POTS WHICH ALREADY OCCUPY THE
OLD Q1 LOCATIONS

Cumulative Improvements

	Near-Misses Gain (%)	Ring-Wide Gain (%)
10% Separator Voltage Increase	10.0	10.0
50 μ rad Half-Crossing Angle	21.5	0.5
Additional Arc Modules	11.4	19.9
Increased IR Separator Lengths	19.0	19.0
Total Separation Gain	77.2 %	57.7 %

Table 5. Beam separation improvements from modest helix upgrades.

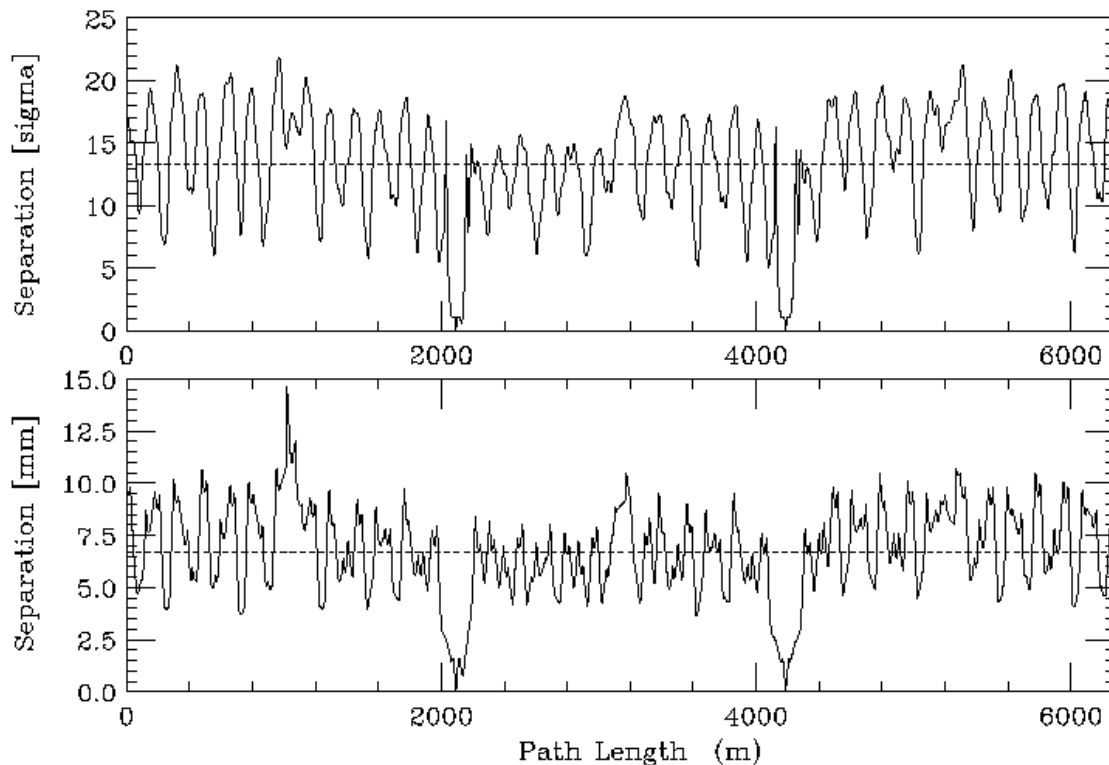


Fig. 7. Orbit separation during collisions with separator configuration upgrades. Average ring-wide values are increased to $\langle \sigma_s \rangle = 13.33$ and $\langle r_s \rangle = 6.66$ mm. (*c.f.* Figure 4).

Summary

- Powering changes in the use of the existing Tevatron separators are already leading to improved beam separation from injection through the low- β squeeze.

At injection these refinements include a smoother helix that does not eat up additional aperture, while on the ramp and squeeze there is increased separation to reduce beam-beam effects.

Increasing the number of separator subsets used from 5 up to 8-12 could provide further improvements.

- At collision, modifications to the separator configuration include operational changes which can be implemented & tested essentially immediately (increased voltage & crossing angles), to the addition of new separators in the arcs, and the construction of longer IR separators over a period of a couple of years.

